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**Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention: cooperation
with United Nations entities and other bodies**

**Activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network****Report of the Secretary-General***Summary*

The present report highlights the activities carried out in 1997 and 1998 by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the affiliated regional institutes and the associate institutes and centres, which together comprise the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network. It also provides information on the activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, section IV, and 1994/21, with a view to facilitating the worldwide coordination of activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice. The report is based on (a) information received from the institutes and centres concerned and (b) the report of the Thirteenth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held in Courmayeur, Italy, on 23 and 24 September 1998.

2. Work carried out jointly by the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat and Institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network is of great importance to pursuit of the global agenda in crime prevention and criminal justice. Besides the routine institutional linkages within the Programme network, the Centre is keen to promote cooperation through specific, action-oriented and time-bound activities which meet common objectives. At the same time, the Centre is increasingly approaching, on a case-by-case basis, research, academic and other institutions which, while not formally a part of the Programme network, possess expertise that can contribute to the successful fulfilment of the current priorities of the Centre.

II. Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

3. During the last eight months of the reporting period, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) underwent a change in management and a reorientation of its programme. Therefore, 1998 was primarily devoted to a consolidation of its activities, including the preparation of several publications documenting earlier research. Since the majority of UNICRI activities combine research, meetings and publications, the present report is organized around those major topics.

A. Coordination with the Centre for International Crime Prevention and with other institutes of the Programme network

4. UNICRI participated in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, organized and co-hosted with the Twelfth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held in Courmayeur on 2 and 3 October 1997, and the Thirteenth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting, in September 1998.

B. International Crime Victim Survey

Research

5. Fully fledged surveys were carried out in 15 countries in 1997 and 1998, and comparative analyses were done on 59 countries. Advice was also provided on the first national victimization survey in South Africa.

Meetings

6. Special sessions on the International Crime Victim Survey were held at the IX International Symposium on Victimology, held in Amsterdam, in August 1997 and at the Twelfth International Congress on Criminology, held in Seoul in August 1998. In 1997, round tables and seminars on the International Crime Victim Survey were held in three countries in central and eastern Europe and a seminar on problems of victimization in the countries of the Balkan region was held in Tsigov Chark, Bulgaria in February 1998. An international conference on the theme "Surveying crime: a global perspective" was held in Rome in November 1998, jointly organized by UNICRI, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands, the Council of Europe and the Italian Institute of Statistics; some 120 experts from 40 countries participated in the Conference.

Publications

7. Several books and reports on the above-mentioned issues were published during the period under review.

C. The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment

Research

8. Background research was carried out in 1997 on environmental crime, legislation and law enforcement activities in 14 countries in central and eastern Europe. A background research study on criminal law and its administration in international environmental conventions in 11 countries in the South Pacific was carried out; the study focused on legislation and the nature and level of enforcement and included case studies on specific incidents.

Meetings

9. An international conference with the theme "Crimes against the environment—environmental protection: a global commitment" and the first training course on environmental protection and law enforcement activities were held in Rome in April 1997. A workshop on criminal law and its administration in international environmental conventions was held in Apia in June 1998.

Publications

10. During the reporting period, publications were issued on the above-mentioned subjects and a database established.

D. Anti-corruption strategies

Research

11. With respect to two seminars on anti-corruption strategies in countries with economies in transition, held in Budapest in April 1997 and in May 1998, research focused on the development of guidelines for national reports and case studies, together with their analysis and presentation in workbooks and related reports and publications. In 1998 research activities also focused on the preparation of a joint project (with the Centre for International Crime Prevention) entitled "Global Programme against Corruption".

Meetings

12. UNICRI organized the two above-mentioned seminars for prosecutors and law enforcement officials from a total of 19 countries with economies in transition.

Meetings were held with a number of United Nations and other international entities seeking inputs and cooperation for the proposed Global Programme against Corruption.

Publications

13. Several publications on corruption were issued.

E. Corrections and probation

Research

14. Main research activities focused on international trends in non-custodial sanctions and on further comparative exploration of major issues in probation research, management and administration related to the international training workshop on probation, the preparation of a handbook and the creation of a Web site on corrections and probation. A project document on organized crime in prison is under development.

Meetings

15. UNICRI held the international training workshop on probation in July 1997 in Malta. The workshop brought together 64 participants from 31 different countries. Preparatory and follow-up expert meetings were held at UNICRI in Rome and at the Permanent European Conference on Probation and Aftercare.

Publications

16. UNICRI has published several books on the above-mentioned topics.

F. Juvenile justice

Research

17. Comparative research was done on children and juvenile justice in France, Hungary and Italy and a project proposal was prepared on the involvement of Italian and foreign minors in drug abuse and illicit trafficking and their exploitation by criminal organizations.

Meetings

18. A number of meetings with consultants and local experts were held at UNICRI in Rome.

G. Global Report on Crime and Justice

Research

19. A chapter on Punishment was prepared for the *Global Report on Crime and Justice*.¹

Meetings

20. The Institute participated in meetings of the Editorial Board.

Publication

21. The *Global Report on Crime and Justice* will be issued in April 1999.

H. Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings

Research

22. A review of literature and the preparation of the joint project document was undertaken with the Centre for International Crime Prevention.

Meetings

23. The project team met a number of times and meetings were also held with United Nations entities and international organizations, including potential donors. The project idea was also presented at various international forums.

I. Assistance to Albania in the prevention of crime and the administration of justice

24. The activity was funded by the Italian Government and comprised preparatory missions to Albania, collection of background information, preparation of lectures and organization of a training course for 48 members of the Albanian judiciary in Rome in September 1998.

J. International seminar for judges and prosecutors from Bosnia and Herzegovina

25. Funded by the Italian Government and the United Nations Development Programme, the seminar was organized by UNICRI in cooperation with the Centre for

International Crime Prevention and held in Rome in June 1998. It brought together, for the first time since the signing, on 14 December 1995, of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton Agreement) (A/50/790-S/1995/999, annex), 50 participants from the two entities. It entailed the collection of information, missions and the preparation of lectures.

III. Activities of the affiliated regional institutes

A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

26. The activities of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in the reporting period included the following:

(a) In each of the past two years, two international training courses, of three months' duration, and one international seminar, of one month's duration, for experienced practitioners and top-level administrators in the fields of criminal justice;

(b) The 105th international seminar, the theme of which was "The effective administration of criminal justice for the prevention of corruption by public officials", held from 27 January to 28 February 1997;

(c) The 106th international training course, the theme of which was "The quest for effective juvenile justice administration", held from 14 April to 4 July 1997;

(d) The 107th international training course, the theme of which was "The role and function of prosecution in criminal justice", held from 1 September to 21 November 1997;

(e) The 108th international seminar, the theme of which was "Current problems in combating organized transnational crime", held from 26 January to 27 February 1998;

(f) The 109th international training course, the theme of which was "Effective treatment measures for prisoners to facilitate their reintegration into society", held from 13 April to 2 July 1998;

(g) The 110th international training course, the theme of which was "Effective countermeasures against economic crime and computer crime", held from 31 August to 20 November 1998;

(h) The third special seminar for senior criminal justice officials of China, the main theme of which was "The quest for effective juvenile justice administration", held from 1 to 19 December 1997;

(i) Seminar, the theme of which was "Contemporary problems in the criminal justice system and administration", organized jointly by Bangladesh and the Asia and Far East Institute, in Dhaka from 14 to 18 March 1998;

(j) Seminar, the theme of which was "Crime prevention and control strategies against organized crime", organized jointly by India and the Asia and Far East Institute in Delhi from 14 to 17 December 1998;

(k) The fifth and sixth regional training courses, the theme of which was "Effective measures against drug offences and the advancement of criminal justice administration", organized by the Office of the Narcotic Control Board of Thailand, with the assistance of experts sent by the Asia and Far East Institute, in January 1997 and March 1998;

(l) The tenth regional seminar, the theme of which was "Effective measures for combating drug-related crimes and improving the administration of criminal justice", organized by the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, with the assistance of the Asia and Far East Institute, in San José from 28 July to 8 August 1997;

(m) Assistance provided by the Asia and Far East Institute, to the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage of Kenya for a project to develop nationwide standards for the treatment of juvenile offenders, from 27 July to 3 October 1998;

(n) During the 110th international training course, the convening of an expert meeting on crimes related to the computer network at the Asia and Far East Institute in Fuchu, Japan, from 5 to 9 October 1998, in preparation for the workshop on crimes related to the computer network at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000;

(o) Publishing of reports on training courses and seminars and of the 49th-53rd editions of the Resource Material Series.

B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

27. The activities of the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders during the reporting period included the following:

(a) A project, sponsored by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, on strengthening the capacity of Governments to curb drug trafficking in Latin America;

(b) A project on juvenile justice and human rights, involving several countries in Latin America, sponsored by the European Commission;

(c) A project on women, gender and justice, sponsored in several Latin American countries by the Danish International Development Agency;

(d) In cooperation with the Government of Norway, a project designed to strengthen norms relating to the prevention and control of violence against women in Central American countries;

(e) In cooperation with the Government of Sweden, a project on introducing a gender perspective into the training of the judiciary in Guatemala;

(f) A project in Guatemala on violence against women and children, sponsored by the Government of the Netherlands;

(g) Two projects in Bolivia: one on the training of the judiciary and the other on ethics, corruption and the judiciary, both funded by the World Bank;

(h) A project on the establishment of mediation offices in Ecuador funded by the Inter-American Development Bank;

(i) Development of a project on technical assistance on matters related to the prevention of crime;

(j) Development, together with the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Asia and Far

East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, of a programme on penitentiary systems.

C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

28. During the reporting period, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations built on its strong cooperative partnerships with Member States, national research institutes, various academic institutions, leading intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals. The activities of the European Institute included the following:

(a) The European Institute is participating in "Operation Octopus", a project focusing on corruption and organized crime in countries with economies in transition. The project is being jointly implemented by the Council of Europe and the European Commission. The final meeting on the first phase of the project was held in November 1997, the second phase began in 1998;

(b) In March 1997, the European Institute, the Department of Prison Administration of Finland and the Council of Europe organized a conference in Helsinki on prison populations in European and North American countries (March 1997);

(c) On the basis of needs assessments, project proposals were prepared for the introduction of computerization into the criminal justice systems of Bulgaria and the Russian Federation in 1997;

(d) The European Institute, together with the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation, organized an international conference on the prevention of trans-border car theft in February and March 1997;

(e) The European Institute participated as an observer in the European regional workshop on the regulation of firearms, held in Ljubljana in September 1997;

(f) The European Institute published the first report on the worldwide manifestation and control of organized crime, elaborated by a team headed by Umberto Savona of the University of Trento, in Italy, during the first half of 1998;

(g) A staff member of the European Institute was a member of the delegation of Finland attending the

preparatory meetings for the elaboration of the draft United Nations convention against transnational organized crime;

(h) The European Institute was involved in the High-Level Group of the European Union on Organized Crime and the Multidisciplinary Group of the European Union on Organized Crime in 1997 and 1998;

(i) A training course for practitioners in the criminal justice system working with domestic violence issues was organized by the European Institute in Warsaw in October 1998;

(j) A Russian version of *Strategies for Confronting Domestic Violence: a Resource Manual* (ST/CSDHA/20) was finalized in 1997 and a Chinese version was finalized in 1998;

(k) During 1997 and 1998, a group of experts selected by the European Institute were involved in analysing the data contained in the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The results of that analysis were published as a two-volume report in the European Institute's publication series at the end of 1998;

(l) The European Institute organized the Sixth European Colloquium on Crime and Criminal Policy, in Helsinki in December 1998. The themes of the Colloquium were the same as the subjects of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Tenth Congress. The Colloquium also dealt with indicators of crime trends and the operation of criminal justice;

(m) A staff member of the European Institute served as rapporteur of the expert meetings on the preparation of the manuals on the use and application of the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. The meetings were held in The Hague in March 1997, in Amsterdam in August 1997 and in Washington, D.C., in February 1998;

(n) Elaboration of the database established in 1996 on international technical cooperation projects in the field of criminal policy, involving the countries of central and eastern Europe, continued during 1997 and 1998;

(o) A study on the effectiveness of international assistance provided to Estonia in crime prevention and criminal justice was initiated in 1997 and continued in 1998;

(p) The European Institute granted five short-term scholarships in 1997 and six scholarships in 1998 for

postgraduate students and junior practitioners in the field of criminal policy.

D. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

29. During the reporting period, the activities of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders included the following:

(a) The African Institute was closely associated with the preparations for and actively participated in the African Regional Ministerial Workshop on Organized Transnational Crime and Corruption, sponsored by the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and held in Dakar from 21 to 25 July 1997;

(b) In February 1998, the African Institute, in close collaboration with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, organized a workshop on alternatives to incarceration in Africa;

(c) A workshop of experts on extradition and mutual legal assistance from African States was held in Kampala in April 1998;

(d) The African Institute cooperated with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy in organizing and participating in a meeting of experts held in Kampala in December 1998;

(e) The African Institute cooperated with the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the Government of Uganda in organizing the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Kampala from 7 to 9 December 1998;

(f) During 1997, the African Institute carried out a survey on the laws, treaties and general practices concerning extradition and mutual assistance in African States as the initial phase of a project on practice involving extradition and mutual legal assistance in Africa;

(g) A crime and victimization survey was launched in June 1998 as a joint project with UNICRI and the University of South Africa;

(h) An action-oriented study on the resettlement of street children was expanded to include youth crime

prevention and policing in the community with emphasis on street education and crime prevention;

(i) A study on the social rehabilitation of prisoners was continued with financial support from the Government of Uganda. An interim report on the study is available in English and French;

(j) The African Institute established its own home page on the Internet, with the support of the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice;

(k) The African Institute participated in the United Nations International Study on Firearm Regulation for the purpose of crime prevention and public safety and served as the coordinator for the African Member States participating in the study;

(l) The African Institute cooperated with the Centre for International Crime Prevention in an African regional workshop on firearms regulation, held at Arusha from 3 to 7 November 1997;

(m) The African Institute collaborated with the Government of the Netherlands and the Centre for International Crime Prevention on an ad hoc meeting on national capacities for the collection of criminal justice statistics and other information held in Veldhoven, the Netherlands, from 17 to 21 March 1998;

(n) During the reporting period, the African Institute participated in numerous international, regional, subregional and national meetings and seminars.

IV. Activities of the associate institutes

A. Australian Institute of Criminology

30. During the reporting period, the research agenda of the Australian Institute of Criminology consisted of four subprogrammes: (a) sophisticated and property crime, including organized crime, and high-tech crime; (b) the monitoring of violence and the illegal use of firearms; (c) public policy and drugs, including an ongoing analysis of deaths in custody; and (d) data management and analysis. The activities included the following:

(a) The Australian Institute was involved in the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program of the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice;

(b) Activities on illegal trafficking in weapons are being carried out by a working group under the auspices of the Council on Security and Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific;

(c) The Australian Institute carried out a national stocktaking of the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Australia;

(d) The Australian Institute released two recent publications on the firearms and homicide monitoring programme. The programme focused on 70 different variables related to the victim, the offender and the circumstances;

(e) The Australian Institute monitored all deaths in custody, including the systematic and authoritative listing of all deaths in what were termed custody-related police operations, such as pursuit and arrest;

(f) In the area of high-tech crime, a book has recently been published on computer-related crime, and work has continued on the problem of gambling on the Internet. The Australian Institute assisted the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in preparations for the workshop on crimes related to the computer network to be held within the framework of the Tenth Congress;

(g) The Australian Institute maintained a Web site, that included, for example, an on-line list of the extensive holdings of its library;

(h) The Trends and Issues series of the Australian Institute most recently dealt with the theme "Crime in a shrinking world: implications for criminal justice of globalization";

(i) The Australian Institute hosted many visitors from around the world, including a researcher from the Korean Institute of Criminology on a one-year fellowship. Several delegations visited the Australian Institute, including one from China.

B. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

31. During the reporting period, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform conducted many projects in cooperation with other institutes in the Programme network, and actively sought to expand its partnerships.

The activities of the International Centre included the following:

(a) The International Centre participated in the informal preparatory meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, held in Buenos Aires from 31 August to 4 September 1998, and plans to continue to contribute to the sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee;

(b) The International Centre developed a two-year project to promote and facilitate effective cooperation between jurisdictions in Asia and the Pacific aimed at combating transnational organized crime through effective action against money-laundering;

(c) The International Centre produced two reports: "Action against transnational organized crime: tackling money-laundering in the context of institution-building in Asia and the Pacific" and "Money-laundering in Asia and the Pacific: regional challenges and opportunities for international cooperation";

(d) The International Centre held an international symposium on the prevention and control of financial fraud in Beijing in October 1998. In addition, jointly with the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, the International Centre organized an international colloquium on "criminal responsibility of legal and collective entities" in Berlin from 4 to 6 May 1998;

(e) The International Centre is completing a project on the elimination of violence against women that will result in the development of two instruments: a resource manual on the model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against women in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; and a compendium of best practices. The International Centre, in cooperation with the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Department of Justice of Canada, held an international meeting of experts from 17 to 19 December 1998 in Vancouver, Canada, to finalize the two instruments;

(f) The International Centre has also been participating in the international coordination panel of technical assistance and advice in the field of juvenile justice;

(g) The International Centre participated in the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, held in Rome from 15 June to 17 July 1998;

(h) The International Centre is planning a project on trafficking in human beings and is considering field implementation of the results of the project;

(i) In 1998, the International Centre had a technical advisory project aimed at assisting Thailand in developing policies and procedures for investigating child abuse and caring for child victims through the criminal process and beyond;

(j) In 1995, the International Centre initiated a project entitled "China-Canada criminal law and criminal justice cooperation program". In 1998, it held several working seminars and symposia on law reform, judicial training, legal research and institutional development. In cooperation with the Centre for Criminal Law in Beijing, the International Centre published a book entitled *The United Nations Standards and China's Legal System of Criminal Justice* in October 1998;

(k) Since 1991, the International Centre has been implementing a joint project with the Correctional Service of Canada to promote a renewal of sentencing and correctional practices at the international level. Work is either in progress or being developed with Brazil, China, Malawi, South Africa, and some countries of Central America. The International Centre has completed a draft model instrument on basic prison regulations and regulatory practices, based upon relevant United Nations standards, General Assembly resolutions and Canadian operational guidelines. In November 1998, the draft instrument was the focus of an expert meeting held in Kampala;

(l) The International Centre, in cooperation with a coalition of Canadian organizations, organized a world conference to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The conference was held in Montreal from 7 to 9 December 1998;

(m) The International Centre regularly provided information regarding technical assistance and international cooperation activities in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice through newsletters, publications, electronic mail and public lectures.

C. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

32. During the reporting period, the activities of the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences included:

(a) A training seminar on the theme "The protection of human rights in the administration of criminal justice" was organized, for Portuguese-speaking African countries, in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the Council of Europe, the European Commission for Human Rights and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. The seminar was held in Siracusa, Italy, from 25 May to 1 June 1997;

(b) An international conference on impunity for international crimes and serious violations of fundamental human rights was held in Siracusa from 16 to 21 September 1997;

(c) An international seminar organized by the International Institute, in cooperation with the Council of Europe, addressed issues related to security and policing modalities in emerging democracies and countries with economies in transition from 9 to 13 December 1998;

(d) Two inter-sessional meetings of the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court were organized by the International Institute in Siracusa in 1997 within the framework of the work done by the Committee;

(e) A regional conference on the International Criminal Court was organized by the International Institute in Cairo from 24 to 26 November 1997;

(f) A regional conference on the International Criminal Court was organized by the International Institute on 18 and 19 February 1998, in preparation for the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court;

(g) In connection with the Diplomatic Conference, the International Institute, in cooperation with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, organized an informal meeting of the bureau of the Diplomatic Conference for the Presidents-designate, the General Rapporteur, the Secretariat (the Legal Office and the Office of the Secretary-General) and other experts

involved in the process leading to the establishment of the International Criminal Court in Courmayeur, Italy, from 6 to 8 May 1998;

(h) Three separate activities related to extradition were carried out by the International Institute following the Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on Extradition, held in Siracusa from 10 to 13 December 1996;

(i) An international training seminar on international cooperation in criminal matters was organized by the International Institute, in collaboration with the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in Siracusa from 1 to 5 June 1997;

(j) Two international colloquiums for young penalists were organized in cooperation with the International Association of Penal Law, in Siracusa from 16 to 22 September and 21 to 28 September 1997, respectively;

(k) Two parallel meetings dealing with international cooperation in criminal matters were organized by the International Institute from 6 to 11 July 1998;

(l) A technical assistance programme on organized crime and money-laundering for high-level officials and experts of the Government of Egypt was organized in Siracusa from 27 November to 4 December 1998;

(m) An international seminar for public prosecutors on law enforcement issues and modalities of cooperation in the fight against organized crime and its transnational manifestations was organized by the International Institute in Siracusa from 3 to 6 December 1998;

(n) An international expert group meeting of the International Association of Penal Law on criminal justice systems facing the challenge of organized crime was organized and hosted by the International Institute from 3 to 7 December 1998;

(o) An international conference on the relationships between different criminal justice systems was organized with the International Association of Penal Law in Aix-en-Provence, France, on 9 and 10 June 1997;

(p) An international conference on systems of comparative criminal justice was organized in cooperation with the Centre for International Crime Prevention in Siracusa from 16 to 20 December 1997;

(q) The International Institute published numerous books and reports on the above-mentioned issues.

D. Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences

33. The Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences consists of three main institutes: a graduate institute, which grants, *inter alia*, Bachelor of Science degrees and specialized diplomas; a training institute, which is extensively involved in both short- and long-term programmes, seminars and workshops on subjects of interest to Arab countries; and a research centre which deals with topics of priority in the region. In December 1997, an international conference was organized on technical cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice involving Arab countries.

E. National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice

34. During the reporting period the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice carried out the following international projects and programmes:

(a) In April 1998, the Institute made a US\$ 500,000 solicitation to the international research community for proposals for "comparative, cross-national crime research challenge grants". Three projects, on the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, on trafficking in humans and on the commercial sexual exploitation of children, have been funded, with a total allocation of US\$ 610,098.

(b) The Institute inaugurated the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program, one of the only global drug prevalence measures articulating the consequences of drug abuse within and across national boundaries. In 1998, sites were operationalized in Australia, Chile, South Africa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (England and Scotland).

(c) The Institute convened an expert group meeting on the use of the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems in Veldhoven, the Netherlands, in March 1998.

(d) The Institute initiated a two-year \$1.5 million research partnership programme between Ukraine and the United States in 1998. The programme is supported by the United States Department of State.

(e) The Institute provided continued support for the Institutes of the Programme network. Building on the

United Nations On-line Crime and Justice Clearing House (UNOJUST) programme, the Institute received US\$ 50,000 from the United States Department of State in September 1998 to upgrade the hardware and software being used in the Institutes of the Programme network and in Vienna. During 1998, UNOJUST evolved into the World Justice Information Network;

(f) On June 17 and 18 1998, the Institute co-sponsored a workshop on transnational organized crime. Theoretical frameworks and emerging research related to this problem were considered, and a research agenda defining critical areas for new research was defined.

(g) On 10 November 1998, the Institute convened a meeting of representatives from criminal justice research institutes based in ministries of justice or otherwise affiliated with Governments. The purpose of the meeting, which was held in Washington, D.C., was to begin to build upon the institutes of the Programme network with a view to opening a dialogue with other research institutes with common interests in issues related to crime and justice;

(h) The Institute convened a round table of United States and British researchers in Washington, D.C. on 16 and 17 November 1998. The purpose was to explore the research, programme development and evaluation tactics and strategies attendant to the comprehensive, evidence-based crime reduction strategy undertaken by the United Kingdom in July 1998.

F. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

25. During the reporting period, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law focused its efforts on the promotion of research, training and academic education in the field of human rights and humanitarian law. The activities of the Institute included the following:

(a) Training in human rights for police and prison officers, prosecutors, magistrates and judges and other officials in the administration of justice, were organized in a number of countries, including China, Ethiopia, Georgia, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Programmes for

countries in central and eastern Europe have recently been developed;

(b) The Institute also developed advanced academic programmes in human rights for senior government officials, academics and representatives from non-governmental organizations. The Institute is organizing a Master's degree programme on international human rights law, open to students from all over the world;

(c) The Courts of Judicature and the Prison Staff Training School in Uganda were both provided with collections of literature in the field of human rights and administration of justice, in order to assist them in decision-making and training;

(d) The Institute continued to support activities carried out by the Community Peace Programme at the University of the Western Cape in South Africa. Training in community policing, production of manuals for lay assessors and development of crime prevention strategies and alternative models for conflict resolution are examples of activities carried out by the Community Peace Programme;

(e) Institutional support was given to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, the African Society of International and Comparative Law, the Human Rights Research and Documentation Trust for Southern Africa and the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa;

(f) The Institute frequently organized and participated in expert meetings, seminars and colloquia, in which the implementation of international human rights instruments was discussed. The following were among the events held in Lund, Sweden, in the period 1997-1998:

(i) The workshop on the complementary role of non-governmental organizations and institutes in the field of international human rights and human rights defenders in the south, organized, in cooperation with the International Federation of Human Rights, on 25 April 1997, the theme of which was "Human rights defenders: international partnership";

(ii) An experts' meeting on the World Bank's Inspection Panel, held from 23 to 25 October 1997;

(iii) The First Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Seminar on Human Rights and the Rule of Law was organized from 11 to 13 December 1997;

(g) Numerous publications were produced during 1997 and 1998. They are listed at the Institute's Web site (<http://www ldc.lu.sclraoul>).

G. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

36. During the reporting period, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime implemented the following activities:

(a) A conference of the Forum of Mayors in advance of the Johannesburg conference on crime prevention;

(b) Work with the Montreal Urban Community on technical assistance and crime prevention, designed to promote the most successful crime prevention strategies;

(c) Work in cities in developing countries, such as Johannesburg and Dar-es-Salaam, in cooperation with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

(d) An ongoing consultation with South Africa, including an extended visit of South African officials to Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, for training on the implementation of crime prevention strategies;

(e) The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime expanded its documentation centre by making more information available via its Internet site.

V. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

37. The International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council serves as an umbrella organization for

organizations worldwide that are active in crime prevention and criminal justice, pooling their contributions on specific topics.

38. From 25 to 27 September 1998, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council hosted a conference entitled "Responding to the Challenges of Transnational Crime" in Courmayeur, Italy. The Conference was attended by over 190 policy makers, academics and criminal justice administrators from around the world.

VI. Preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

39. Four technical-oriented workshops will be held within the framework of the Tenth Congress. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will cooperate with four institutes in their preparation. The themes of the workshops and the respective partner institutes are as follows: combating corruption (UNICRI); crimes related to the computer network (Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders); community involvement in crime prevention (International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, with additional preliminary assistance by the Government of Argentina); and women in the criminal justice system (European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations). For more details, see the report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Tenth Congress (E/CN.15/1999/6).

Notes

¹ Graeme Newman, ed., *Global Report on Crime and Justice* (New York, Oxford University Press, forthcoming).